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SEPTEMBER, 1922

The American Scandinavian Review

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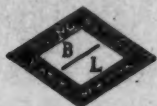
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NEW YORK



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A BOOK ABOUT SWEDEN

A surprising amount of definite and reliable information is condensed in *A Book about Sweden* just issued by the Swedish Traffic Association, which has recently established an office in New York. The geography of the country, its history from the earliest times till the reign of Gustav V, its chief industries, its art and science, its most interesting sights and famous institutions such as the Northern Museum and the Nobel Institute, its great men and women from St. Birgitta to Hjalmar Branting, all these are dealt with, in bird's eye fashion necessarily, but still adequately. The book is of convenient size for carrying in a traveling bag, and with its maps and illustrations and its full information about transportation and hotels, is intended primarily for the traveler, but it will also be found a compact reference book for any one interested in Sweden. Almost everything one would like to know about in Sweden from the Rörstrand porcelain to the Ling system of gymnastics receives some mention, and always in an elucidating fashion.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

SWEDEN'S FINANCES RECOVERING

While the loss on the Government's War Commissions amounted to about 100,000,000 kronor, this sum has now been covered by means of the current income. In addition a large surplus, amounting at the end of 1921 to 300,000,000 kronor, has been accumulated in the Swedish Treasury.

KINGDOM OF NORWAY 200,000,000 KRONER LOAN

Issued in denominations of 500, 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 kroner, the Kingdom of Norway 6% internal loan of 1921-1931 for 200,000,000 kroner is attracting considerable attention among American investment houses. These bonds are free from all Norwegian taxation to non-residents, which makes them the more attractive to possible investors in the United States.

DANISH TOWNS PLACE LOANS IN ENGLAND

The Union of Danish Towns has, on behalf of 27 municipalities, accepted a loan offered by the Landmandsbanken of Copenhagen and Hambros Bank, Ltd., London, of £2,000,000 at a nominal rate of 5 per cent, while the effective rate will be 6 per cent, the loan extending over 35 years. As compared with previous Danish loans placed abroad the terms in question are considered very favorable.

NATIONAL CITY BANK'S 110TH ANNIVERSARY

On June 16 the National City Bank of New York celebrated its 110th anniversary with a family dinner at the Hotel Commodore, to which all the officers and employees, including those of the National City Company and the International Banking Corporation, were invited. Among the speakers were Hon. D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency; President Mitchell; E. P. Swenson, Chairman of the Board, and R. Masson, Managing Director of the Credit Lyonnais, of Paris. A telegram was received from President Harding, congratulating the National City Bank on its long and important financial service.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. ON SWEDISH OUTLOOK

Summarizing the Swedish financial and industrial situation as outlined in the June Monthly Review of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Göteborg, Brown Brothers & Company state that the note circulation of the Bank of Sweden on June 23 was covered by nearly 52% gold. In the seven weeks up to that date note circulation decreased 17,000,000 kronor. Commodity prices in Sweden indicate continued stabilization. Unemployment figures on May 1st showed a reduction of over 20% as against those of January.

A MERITED RECOGNITION

Those who have watched for years the work of Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride, a New York financier, in promoting business relations between Sweden and the United States will be gratified to learn that His Majesty the King of Sweden, has made him a Commander of the Vasa Order. Mr. Kirkbride recently retired from the presidency of the S. K. F. Industries, but he maintains his place as director of several other industries operating with Swedish inventions in this country. In financial circles it is commonly said that Sweden has no better friend in the United States.

NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR GÖTEBORG BANK

At the recent meeting of the board of directors of Göteborg Bank, Gustav Ekman was elected managing director in succession to Georges Dickson who had requested to be relieved of his duties. Mr. Dickson was then chosen chairman of the board with Volrath Berg as vice-chairman. The new managing director of Göteborg Bank belongs to the well known Ekman family. He was born in 1872 at Gustafsfors and has had a thorough technical education. He was a member of the Landsting in 1909, and is a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London.

HELSINGFORS GETS LOAN IN SCANDINAVIA

An instalment loan for 40,000,000 marks has been obtained by the city of Helsingfors through the combined aid of banks in the Scandinavian capitals. The funds are to be utilized for public improvements, 10,000,000 marks to be used for harbor purposes. The loan is to be amortized in 30 years and carries interest at the rate of 7%.

NORWEGIAN TIMBER FINANCING IMPROVED

Among the important Norwegian firms, A. S. Borregaard has arranged its financial affairs so that its indebtedness has been discharged. In other cases, companies have been able to redeem only a part of their certificates. The timber producers have proposed to take over the preferred shares in the trade as payment, and a number of settlements have been effected along that line.

COPENHAGEN BANK ABSORBED BY HANDELSBANKEN

Final arrangements have been completed whereby Handelsbanken of Copenhagen takes over Copenhagen Bank, the stockholders receiving 70 per cent of their share holdings. A special meeting of the board of directors of Handelsbanken, presided over by the chairman, Director Daugaard-Jensen, resulted in a unanimous agreement with respect to the negotiations.

QUESTION OF RUSSIA'S CREDIT IN SWEDEN

Commenting on what S. F. Gardenin, representative of the Russian People's Commissariat, has recently published with regard to Russia's credit abroad, A. R. Nordwall, Sweden's High Trade Commissioner to the United States during the war, says as follows: "Business with Russia must at present to a large extent be conducted on a credit basis, most suitably with the Central Co-operative organization, the so-called Centrosojus, as intermediary. But Sweden alone can only finance trading operations with Russia up to a certain limit, and here is where co-operation with American financiers would be suitable and mutually profitable."

NORWEGIAN MORTGAGE BANK SHARES

American bankers who have recently visited Norway speak in the highest terms of the various Norwegian mortgage bank loans as securing to the shareholders the greatest possible guaranty on their investments. The mortgage bank directly responsible to the Government has for years occupied a most important place in the estimate of Norwegians and it is this fact which has led American financiers to look upon the bonds as suitable for investors on this side of the Atlantic.

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

HJALMAR BRANTING, leader of the Socialist party in Sweden, for the second time prime minister of his country, and the first Socialist in any country to hold such a position under a parliamentary system of government, won during the World War an international position which gives his words unusual weight. In 1921 the Norwegian Storting awarded him one half of the Nobel Peace Prize, the other half being given to the secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, Mr. Christian L. Lange.

RICARD PAULLI is assistant librarian in the Royal Library at Copenhagen. He is editor of *Danske Folkeböger* published by the *Danske Literaturselskab* and author of a bibliography on the printer and engraver Lorentz Benedicht, who lived and worked in Denmark in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

YNGVE HEDVALL, representative of the REVIEW in Stockholm, is a contributor to Swedish newspapers, particularly on subjects relating to the theatre on which he is an authority.

JOHN G. HOLME has several times written articles for the REVIEW.

SKULI JOHNSON is professor of classics at Wesley College in Winnipeg and is a Canadian of Icelandic lineage. He contributed an essay on the sonnets of Gunnar Gunnarson to our Book Number in 1920.

INGVALD T. BRAATEN has just returned from a year of study in Norway as Fellow of the Foundation.



Photo by the International
A RECENT PICTURE OF PREMIER BRANTING

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME X

SEPTEMBER, 1922

NUMBER 9

The Peace Movement After the War

By HJALMAR BRANTING

LECTURE GIVEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA, JUNE 19, IN FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATION
AS NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

In the statutes of Nobel's testament it is said regarding the Peace Prize that it is to be awarded to men and women who have been active in promoting the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the arrangement of peace congresses. The brotherhood of nations is here put at the head; that is in itself the great goal. The other points are ways and means of reaching this goal and are, in their nature, expressions of the efforts and ideals that were in the foreground at the time when the testament was framed. In its wording it is colored by a certain historical epoch. But the brotherhood of nations is a part of the deepest longing in human nature. It has been the ideal of some of the most highly developed minds for thousands of years; and yet, in spite of the progress of our civilization, probably no one at present would venture to stand forth and say with any confidence that this goal was likely to be realized within a near future. If we did not know it before, the World War has shown us only too well what chasms and abysses separate the nations, and it has moreover deepened and widened these chasms, while the arduous work of building bridges across the torn surfaces of the earth is yet in its beginning. But however distantly the high goal may sometimes seem to beckon, however baffled we feel in being thrown back from that illusion which perhaps not a few of us cherished, the illusion that hereafter war between highly civilized nations would be impossible, just as according to the royal word which still stands firm and immutable it *is* impossible between Scandinavian brethren, there is no other way for those who do not wish to despair of humanity than to resume—even after the relapse into barbarism

witnessed during the last few years—our labor for that deathless ideal, the brotherhood of nations.

It is surely unnecessary for me in this connection to enter at length into the chapter of nationalism and internationalism. The internationalism which denies the rights of the nations within their own sphere, and which if consistently carried out would end in their obliteration and absorption in a cosmopolitan mass, has never been anything but a caricature of true internationalism. Even when it appealed to a sentence torn out of its logical connection such as that famous phrase from a communist manifesto, "The workingman has no country," or when Gustav Hervée (who during the war became a violent nationalist) a few years earlier urged the French workingmen to plant the French flag on the refuse heap, such sentiments have never had any real root in the national soul.

Whatever applause these phrases might win depended upon a confusion of the mother country itself with certain temporary social conditions. "How often," says Jaurès in his book *The New Army*, "have not the socially or politically privileged classes assumed or pretended to assume that their interests were those of the mother country! The instincts of habit, tradition, and primitive solidarity which contribute to form the idea of country, and which are perhaps its physiological basis, often appear under the guise of reactionary forces. The revolutionary and creative spirits, the men who represent a higher right, must often labor hard to liberate a new and finer patriotism from the shell of the old. . . . When the workingmen curse their country, they really mean the social injustice which disgraces it, and their apparent curse is only an expression of their longing for a regenerated country."

Who can deny, after the revelations of the World War, that this statement of the case is correct? There is, in fact, no such conflict between nationalism and internationalism as those who hold a biased and one-sided view of the duties and significance of either the one or the other would lead us to believe. "The same workingmen," wrote the great departed, "who now misuse paradoxical phrases and hurl their anathema against the very idea of country would rise as one man if the national independence were threatened." Prophetic words!—equally prophetic on both sides of the fighting line, for on both sides people honestly believed, before it was possible to take a general view of the whole situation, that their own country was the one which was attacked without provocation. It is in this deep-rooted sense of nationality that we must seek a point of departure for true internationalism and for a humanity built up, not from atoms without a country, but as a free alliance of self-governing peoples.

I have already spoken of how our illusions as to how far humanity had attained were shattered by the war. Yet I am not sure that

the future will look upon the years we have just lived through as a period of destruction and retrogression only. The germs of regeneration are too numerous and too promising for such judgment. It is true that in all history, from primeval times with their constant warfare between savage tribes, down through the ages to our own day, filled though it is with records of destruction and wars broken only by brief seasons of peace and reconstruction, our race has never experienced a period of such concentrated destruction visited upon so large an area of the world as that which had its beginning in 1914. But while we stand aghast at the extent of the calamity, we must not forget that from these painful birth-throes destruction of another kind was born. Three great military monarchies which were still built largely on feudal principles have collapsed and have been followed by new states in the foundation of which the principle of nationality and the doctrine of the self-determination of peoples have certainly, in spite of all aberrations, been maintained to an infinitely greater degree than before. We must realize that the people who have hereby gained their freedom, and who now see a new and brighter future opening up before them, will dwell on other things than the sufferings, heavy though these have been, through which their liberty has been achieved. From our own boundaries in the east, where we have all rejoiced in seeing a free Finland born, down along the shores of the Baltic with its three new Baltic states, through a resurrected Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, down through the more or less reorganized states of southeastern Europe—what a wealth of possibilities for new developments on a national basis for the profit of our whole continent!

I am by no means oblivious of the fact that the entrance of these new free nations into the European concourse of nations has not been all a festive return of homecoming brethren, but that it has raised new causes of friction. Yet this is an added reason for underscoring emphatically the second great asset which, besides the liberation of so many oppressed peoples, has sprung from the dark years that are just past: the beginning of a League of Nations where the disputes between members can be settled by law and not through the military aggression of the stronger.

It is a banal fact that the League of Nations has not yet become what its warmest advocates hoped it would be. The absence of President Wilson's own country as well as of the two great defeated nations, Germany and Russia, curtail its efficiency so materially that scoffers may with some reason speak of it as the League of Victors, but with all the imperfections and limitations which must be remedied if our civilization shall live, the League of Nations nevertheless opens, for the first time after a great war catastrophe, perspectives of peace, understanding, and justice between the free, self-governing nations of the world, great as well as small.

It is significant how the basic principles of Alfred Nobel are repeated in the covenant of the League of Nations. I have already quoted the words in his testament regarding the means to attain the brotherhood of nations: the reduction of armaments and peace congresses. The reduction of armaments along the whole line is now, although in a careful form, positively recommended in article 8; while the annual meetings of the League must be regarded as official peace congresses of a nature so binding upon the members that only a quarter of a century ago most statesmen would have regarded them as utopian.

Yet the similarity of thought goes even farther than this. In her speech here in Christiania in 1906 Bertha von Suttner quoted from a private letter written by Nobel to her: "We could and should soon get to the point where all states would bind themselves as a body to use force upon any one state that attacked another. This would make war impossible and would compel even the most brutal and unreasonable power to appeal to a court of arbitration or keep quiet. If the Triple Alliance embraced all nations instead of three, peace would be assured for centuries."

Here we meet the principle of sanction in its extremest form. It has had to be softened in article 16 of the agreement—fortunately. And at the meeting last year it was decided, upon the initiative of the Scandinavian states, that the absolute form of the clause regarding the duty of sanction had to be modified and defined. Yet the basic principle of Nobel is realized. Against the one who breaks the peace the united power of the League will be turned with a pressure that increases according to the need. Without entering upon any "super-state" organization for which the time is not yet ripe, we nevertheless approach, as nearly as the conditions allow, to that administration of justice by which the national governments, at an earlier stage, maintained their supremacy over private lords who were not accustomed to recognize any authority except their own.

What has just been said about a league of all nations instead of only a few should admonish us not to weary of the demand which we small, formerly neutral nations have an especial duty to uphold in Genoa as well as everywhere else: The League of Nations must become universal in order to fulfill its mission. No nation is so great that it can permanently remain outside of a more and more universal League of Nations, but it is in the nature of the case that the smaller states have an especially compelling reason for doing all in their power to promote its maintenance and development. The equality of all the members of the League, which is anchored in the clause giving each state only one vote, can not annul the actual inequality of strength. The great powers who lead the development of the world for good or for ill, actuated by mixed motives, toward a higher hu-

manity or toward gratifying the greed for gain of a small group, will always exercise an influence which is far greater than their one vote, even without taking into consideration the fact that they will often have the support of dependent states. Nevertheless, the formal equality gives the smaller nations an opportunity which they ought more and more to utilize in the service of our common humanity and ideals.

To us in the North it has from of old been natural that when our representatives met in an international association we mutually sought support and understanding from one another. This does not by any means imply a desire on the part of one to encroach on the opinions and position of the other in any given case; but no one who has been present in such situations can help feeling that our standing together has been a source of strength. And fortunately it has been the rule, at least of late, that the viewpoints of the representatives from our three countries have coincided in all important matters.

This agreement has often, under the pressure of European problems, been extended beyond the confines of the North. The other nations which like ourselves were not drawn into the World War have often had the same conception of the ways and means of working toward better times, and a common action of the states which were neutral during the war has grown up spontaneously. In Genoa we often found ourselves standing side by side. During the preparations for Genoa and in Genoa it was inevitable that we should exchange views and opinions, and our common standpoint toward the problems under discussion seemed to the other powers so natural that special representation of the "neutrals"—as we were always called—was arranged for in the most important of the sub-committees.

So long as the problem of reconstruction occupies the first place in the interests of all, it is natural that groups will be formed within the League of Nations according to the position of the members to this problem. And there is no reason why an agreement on these matters between us neutrals in the war and one or more of the groups that have been formed or are being formed within the League of Nations should not be possible and desirable. With Finland, as also with the Baltic states, we of the North have important cultural points of contact; the states of the Little Entente upheld opinions which were not in accord with the prevalent one-sided attitude of the great powers; and of the numerically large representation from the South American states the same was true in a high degree. When all this is taken into account, the League of Nations is not helplessly given over, as many people think, to becoming a mere impotent appendage to one or another of the great rival powers. If we all do our best to work for peace and reconciliation of the hearts, we shall not lack opportunities, even though, when isolated, we are small and can do little to make ourselves

heard among the loud voices that fill the great world concert.

One more thing I must be allowed to say. The League of Nations is not the only, even though it is the most official, organization which has inscribed on its banner: The preservation of peace through justice. Before the World War many people who were otherwise more or less out of sympathy with the international labor movement nevertheless looked to it for help in case of threatened war. The workingmen, it was hoped, would never permit a war.

We know now that this hope was vain. The World War broke out with such an elementary violence, and such unscrupulous means were used from the beginning to lead or mislead popular opinion, that there was no time for reflection or deliberation. But is it so certain that the labor sentiment which, after these years of horror, is far more averse to war than before would be equally powerless in every situation? It is true that the political Internationale is at present weakened through the schism which the Bolsheviki have brought into the ranks of labor everywhere. But the labor Internationale in Amsterdam is stronger than ever. Surely its twenty million workingmen are a force to be reckoned with, and the propaganda against war and the threat of war is always going on among these masses. The tendency is such that in a few years, when the question is asked, Who has done most for the cause of peace in the spirit of Alfred Nobel? the answer may quite possibly be: The Amsterdam Internationale.

I wish to close these simple words with a reference to a saying of that aged fighter for peace and humanity, James Bryce. In a few lines, which may well be regarded as his testament, he declares that the obstacles are not insurmountable, but even if they were, we would have to grapple with them, for they are in any case much smaller than the dangers that will continue to threaten civilization if the present conditions are allowed to go on. The world can not be left to itself where it now is; if the nations do not attempt to destroy war, war will destroy them. Some kind of united action by all the states that value peace is imperatively necessary, and instead of shrinking from the difficulties, we must acknowledge that the necessity is present, and go on.



The Royal Library in Copenhagen

By RICARD PAULLI

The Royal Library in Copenhagen is the largest and most complete collection of books in the Scandinavian North, although not the oldest; for while the annals of the University Library begin with the year 1482, those of the Royal Library date only from the middle of the seventeenth century. Denmark's famous Renaissance king, Christian IV, whose practical energy is manifested in many of the most beautiful buildings of the capital, had little appreciation of books, and when he collected medieval ecclesiastical documents it was only that he might use them for fireworks, which in his opinion crackled more merrily if fed with old parchments.

Christian IV's son, Frederik III, Denmark's first absolute monarch, was, unlike his father, very much interested in literary matters and a zealous collector of books. Between the years 1661 and 1664 he acquired several libraries which had belonged to deceased noblemen of scholarly tastes, and these formed the nucleus of the Royal Library. Side by side with the king should be named his librarian, the young scholar, Peder Schumacher, who afterwards under the name of Count Griffenfeld rose to the highest office of the realm as Chancellor of State, only to be plunged suddenly from his high estate into the deepest misery. The career of this man, who is such an important figure in Danish history, was inaugurated when, upon his return from a study trip round about in the countries of Europe, he was appointed, in 1663, to the office of royal librarian and keeper of archives. As a memento of Griffenfeld there is preserved in the library a handsome old gilded chair in which tradition says that he usually sat when working there. The first day after his arrest for high treason he was confined in one of the small rooms of the library; perhaps he then sat in this very chair and let his memory dwell on the years of labor he had spent in this place before his own ambition and the capricious favor of princes had brought disaster upon him. The eight years in which he was chief of the library were marked by a rapid development of the institution. It



PEDER SCHUMACHER, AFTERWARDS COUNT GRIFFENFELD. AFTER AN OLD COPPER-PLATE

was his cosmopolitan culture that opened its doors to a stream of international scholarly literature, whereby the collection grew so fast that as early as 1667 it was necessary to begin the erection of a special building for it. It was not until 1673, however, after the death of Frederik III and after the resignation of Griffenfeld, who had risen to higher positions than that of librarian, that the structure was completed.

This building, which was destined to house the collection until the beginning of the twentieth century, was at first much too large for the requirements of the library, and the upper story was therefore taken into use for the so-called "art gallery"—actually a collection of curios

which, besides being a catch-all for knickknacks, included some really valuable antiquities and art treasures. This arrangement under one roof with the library became disastrous to the art collection, for it made possible the theft of its greatest treasure, the two golden horns with runic inscriptions unearthed in South Jutland. The thief made use of the permission to enter the library to familiarize himself with the building and manufacture duplicate keys. He was inspired only by a desire to come into possession of the gold, which was unusually pure and valued at \$4,500, and so these precious relics, containing some of our oldest runic inscriptions and embellished with pictorial ornaments of unique importance in shedding light on Norse mythology, were melted down for commercial purposes. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and this lamentable theft inspired Adam Oehlenschläger to write his first great poem, *The Golden Horns*, whereby romanticism and the Golden Age of Danish literature were inaugurated.

As the years went on, the library was constantly growing. Even though the successive Danish kings were not all equally interested in books, the affairs of the library were always directed by scholarly men who all contributed to its expansion and success until, at the opening of the nineteenth century, it was with justice regarded as one of the foremost libraries in Europe—a position which it still maintains in the field of older literature. This was largely due to its chief at the



THE WINDING STAIRWAY IN THE OLD BUILDING



INTERIOR FROM THE OLD BUILDING

early and late, and once he even went there in the middle of the night. It was after an evening party where he had been inveigled into a dispute on some scholarly matter which he wished to settle immediately by reference to a certain book. When at midnight he entered the great reading-room suffused with the spectral light of the moon, he caught sight of a figure resembling a huge, shaggy animal which retreated from one stack to another. Moldenhawer gave chase, and finally cornered the apparition at one end of the room, where it was revealed as the secretary of the library, Ek-kard, an eccentric creature who, to save himself the trouble of going home to his lonely dwelling, would sometimes spend the night in the library, protected against the cold by a large fur coat. No wonder the artillerists of the arsenal near by thought ghosts walked at night among the tall stacks of the old library building.

During the nineteenth century all the floors of the building were taken into use for the library, and even then it was cramped for space. Besides the danger of fire in the dry timber of the old structure made an added reason for moving. Nevertheless it was not until after the conflagration of 1884 had destroyed the royal castle of Christiansborg and threatened the very existence of the adjacent library, that the authorities realized the imperative necessity for action, and it was not until 1906 that the new building could be dedicated. The books had then been moved in vans across a temporary bridge from their old

time, D. G. Moldenhawer, a man of great erudition, widely travelled, and possessed with a veritable passion for collecting. In fact his zeal carried him so far that he did not even hesitate to pilfer precious old manuscripts from foreign libraries where he was studying and carry them home to enrich the stores of the Royal Library in Copenhagen. In justice to him it should be said, however, that this unrighteous procedure was not the only means by which he augmented its stores, for during his incumbency more valuable private collections were added to the library by purchase or gift than under any other librarian before or since. His knowledge of the institution was marvellous. He was there

home to the new, where they are now housed under conditions that give adequate protection, in a building which by its fine and noble architectural proportions makes a fit setting for the priceless treasures contained in it.

What then is it that makes the Royal Library in Copenhagen especially valuable? First and foremost that it is the national library of Denmark. It contains the largest and most complete collection

in existence of Danish literature from the introduction of printing, in 1482, to the present time. This collection is constantly supplemented by new material, for there is a law requiring every printing establishment in Denmark to send the library a copy of anything issued by it. In addition everything published by Danish authors



THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE ACROSS WHICH THE BOOKS WERE CARTED FROM THE OLD BUILDING TO THE NEW



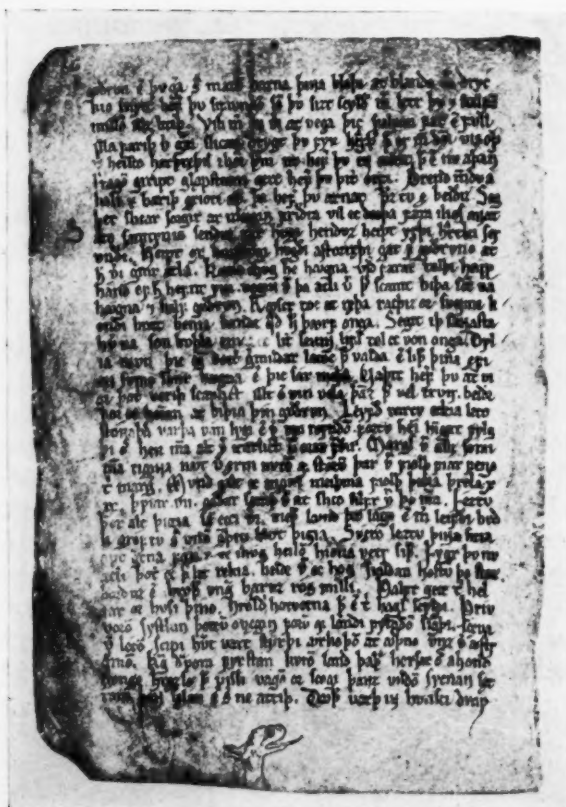
THE NEW BUILDING

or in Danish abroad and everything published by foreign authors on Denmark or Danish conditions is purchased for the department. There is no other place in the world where everything pertaining to Denmark can be studied from such comprehensive material as here.

All in all, the library contains about three quarters of a million books and about twenty thousand manuscripts. Among the latter the first place is occupied by the Old Norse manuscripts. One of the greatest treasures of the library is the so-called Codex Regius, written in Iceland about the year 1270 and containing that collection of the oldest Norse mythological and heroic lays which we know under the title of the *Elder Edda*. The Codex Regius is without comparison the most important Icelandic manuscript in the library. Another great treasure is the *Younger Edda* written by the famous Iclander, Snorri Sturlason in the fourteenth century. A third manuscript, which has particular interest for Americans, is the so-called *Flateyrbok*, written and illustrated between the years 1387 and 1394 by two Icelandic priests. It comprises two volumes of poems, legends, and genealogical tales, among which is found the old account of the discovery of Greenland and America by the Norsemen. The name *Flateyrbok* is derived from the fact that the manuscript was kept for a long time in the possession of a well known family on Flatey



THE READING-ROOM IN THE NEW BUILDING



A PAGE FROM THE FLATEYARBOK

(flat island) off the coast of Iceland. This manuscript together with the two Eddas formed a part of the priceless collection of old hand-written parchments which the Icelandic bishop Brynjólfur Sveinsson sent as a gift to King Frederik III, who at once presented them to the library.

During the preparations for the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, a request was made to the Danish government through the American diplomatic representative in Copenhagen for the loan of the *Flateyrbók* to the historical department at the Exposition. The Danish government was, however, unwilling to send this jewel of its collection across the sea, even

though it was promised that every precaution should be observed; the manuscript was to be taken aboard an American war vessel; guard was to be kept over it on the journey from the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago and afterwards day and night at the Exposition; a Danish scholar was to accompany it and to have authority to demand any measure that seemed to him necessary for perfect safety. In spite of this, the Danish government thought the risk too great, and the managers of the World's Fair had to be content with a photolithographic reproduction.

In former times the authorities of the Royal Library were not so careful. As an instance may be mentioned that the royal antiquarian Torfæus, who died in 1719, was allowed to borrow all these invaluable Icelandic manuscripts and keep them in his house in Norway for forty years. Such a state of things is of course unthinkable in our day. Now we watch over the treasures of the past and strive to add to them in order to leave posterity an augmented heritage. For it is this that gives an old library its distinctive character: it is the product of many generations working through the centuries with the same purpose and toward the same goal.

The Swedish Theatre of To-day

By YNGVE HEDVALL

The Swedish theatre is not so old or so deeply-rooted in the cultural life of the nation as is the case in most other European countries. The Danes, to take a closely allied people whose development has been similar to our own, have in this respect an entirely different history and consequently a different dramatic literature, while the Norwegian drama on the other hand is of even more recent date. Both Norway and Sweden possess great dramatic writers, but they appear only sporadically, and their works have not created a national dramatic art that has been able to survive.

Since the year 1720, when peace was at last restored in Sweden after the exhausting wars in the reign of Charles XII, several scattered and modest attempts were made to establish a national Swedish theatre, but they did not receive the attention they deserved, and it was not until the reign of Gustav III that the art of the drama gained a firm foothold in Sweden. This brilliant and versatile monarch was an ardent admirer of all forms of art. Himself a dramatic writer and in his youth an amateur actor, he was greatly interested in the theatre, although it was the more pompous opera which he especially favored. It was he who built Stockholm's first real theatre, the Royal Opera House, which was dedicated in 1782 and remained in existence until 1890 when it was torn down and replaced by the present Opera House. In the beginning this theatre was also open to dramatic performances, but from 1792 Stockholm acquired its own dramatic stage, *Dramatiska teatern*, which however was destroyed by fire in 1825.

It was not until 1863 that a State subsidized speaking stage was established, and up to that time the Opera House had to give room also for Thalia and Melpomene, while an increasing number of minor theatres were built and operated under private management. When in 1863 the *Dramatiska teatern* was opened, a Swedish company had for some time been giving a number of excellent productions and during the years that followed their work remained equal to the best that has ever been seen on the dramatic stage in Sweden. This company particularly interpreted the classic historic and romantic drama in a brilliant manner, perhaps in a style a little too solemn and stilted to suit the taste of our time, but even to-day we often find in Swedish acting the grand and serious note characteristic of artists like Elise Hwasser, Georg Dahlqvist, and Nils Wilhelm Almlöv.

At the present time the Swedish capital counts to her 400,000 inhabitants no less than one Opera House, in which performances are given every evening; a larger and a smaller speaking stage subsidized by the State, *Dramatiska teatern* and *Mindre Dramatiska teatern*;



HARRIET BOSSE

furthermore two theatres in competition with the two above mentioned, *Svenska teatern* and *Blancheteatern*; a theatre for light opera, *Oscars-teatern*; a vaudeville stage, *Vasateatern*; a *revue* theatre, and *Svenska teatern*, the two last mentioned under the management of one man, Albert Ranft. Furthermore, two so-called people's theatres, and about half a dozen smaller suburban and *revue* stages of no artistic consequence whatsoever. In the summer months when the big theatres are closed, there are three so-called summer theatres and a number of open-air stages. It is evident that this is too much for a city of the size of

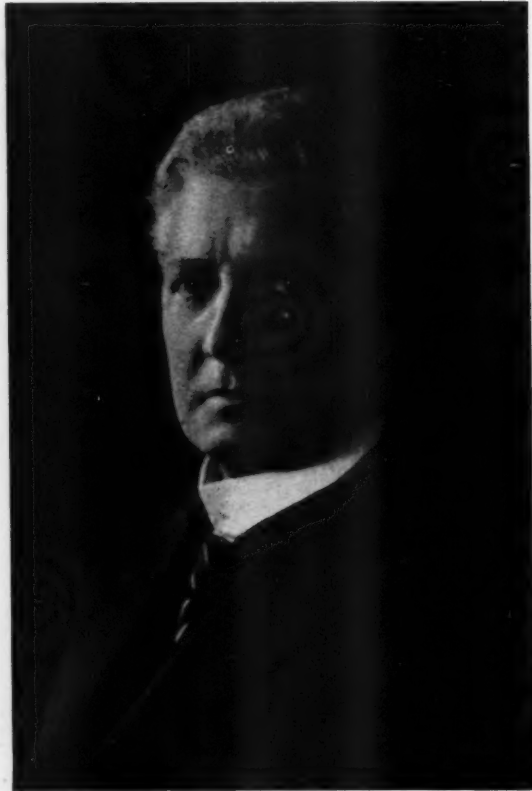
Stockholm, however interested in drama the inhabitants may be, and during the present economic crisis most of the theatres have had to struggle along under great difficulties. The national theatres have for a long time operated at a loss; Director Ranft alone, owing to his extensive organization and by means of the large receipts earned during the profitable years, has been able to continue his activities without outside assistance.

About twenty years ago Swedish dramatic art was on a very high level and counted among its artists men like the excellent stage manager Gustaf Fredriksson, who unfortunately, however, prepared the way for French comedy and farce on the Swedish stage to the detriment of the great drama. The cast comprised men like Emil Hillberg, unsurpassable as a character actor; Anders de Wahl, a fiery and ardent lover; Tore Svennberg of an impressive manliness; Nils Personne, a highly cultivated comedian; Gerda Lundequist, a great tragedienne; Julia Håkansson, the finest impersonator of the modern woman on the Swedish stage; Astri Torsell, a mild and gentle type; Harriet Bosse (Strindberg's third wife) bizarre and almost exotic, besides a number of others. But when a new era in the drama dawned, the leading talents who should have established their repertoire, and the stage managers who should have led the drama and its interpreters to still greater victories, were not forthcoming. New problems in stage technique, in lighting and decorative effects, arose to which no solution was found, and for a much too long period chaotic conditions reigned within the theatre. Some attempts were made toward a super-modern staging, and again others to continue the most hopelessly old-fashioned systems; fumbling experiments were tried in the most varied directions: for instance a realistic play would be staged with fantastic decorations, while the acting was naturalistic. At times a bold attempt would be made toward a complete renewal in costumes, but the change would not be carried through in the decorations; at other times one act of a spectacular play would be elaborately staged, while the other acts would be lacking in this respect. On certain occasions outside experts would be called upon to undertake the staging of a play, but the success was doubtful and the expense greater than would ever have been granted to the theatre's own artists. Splendid performances alternated with the most lamentable dilettantism; there was no longer harmony in the productions, and when thereto came that the film nourished the public's weakness for star performances, the terminating point had been reached in a development which could only exist in a period rich in capital accumulated during the war but entirely void of artistic judgment. The disruption on so many stages among the best artists had already hindered the creation of a harmonious ensemble and, tempted by high salaries offered by film companies, the foremost actors no longer desired regular work with one theatre

throughout the season, but divided their time between the camera, occasional performances in the provinces, and shorter guest roles in certain star productions in some of the large European cities. The impression one receives from the last decade is consequently many-colored and unharmonious, and this is so much more emphasized by the various star performances of Reinhardt's German companies, by the classic productions of French actors, and by Moscow's remarkably well trained company, all of whom in their way added interesting, but to our own actors most confusing phases to this complex situation.

In 1910 Tor Hedberg was chosen director of the foremost theatre in Sweden, *Kungliga Dramatiska teatern*, which two years before had moved into a new, but in regard to stage technique already old-fashioned building. He tried to maintain an artistic repertoire, but was not able to keep the right talent with the theatre, and owing to the difficult economic situation which obtained, he could not hold the reins with sufficient firmness during the following years. As several plays last fall, even from an artistic point of view, were complete failures, and the financial loss threatened to be enormous, Hedberg was compelled to resign.

At the beginning of the present year the above mentioned actor, Tore Svennberg was appointed by the government director of *Dramatiska teatern* which had amalgamated with *Mindre Dramatiska teatern* (the latter having been a privately owned theatre) under the name *Intima teatern*. It was hoped that this highly experienced actor who had already proven himself an able and versatile, if not pioneering manager in the provinces, would be able to lift the national theatres out of their inertia. The prospects are that he will succeed, for his most dangerous competitor as regards securing the best talents, the film, has already outplayed its part as an economic power. Svennberg



TORE SVENNBERG

has secured for his theatre Harriet Bosse and two of the foremost actors of the younger generation, Ivan Hedqvist and Lars Hansson. These three artists were recently seen in an English trifle by Sutro entitled *The Choice*, in which their acting was of such a character as has not been equalled for a long time. Fru Bosse, after the last few years of mediocre productions, was again at the summit of her art, and Ivan Hedqvist rendered a masterly interpretation of John Cordway. This artist combines with a stately appearance the talent for intellectual interpretation; his technical training is excellent, and he possesses a flexibility in characterization which is not usually found in Swedish actors. A more typical interpreter of our national humor is the capricious Lars Hansson, who in spite of his firm technique conceives his characters with greater intuition and often gives them a masterly execution. His art is more angular and somewhat less subtle. With the national theatre will also be connected in future Anders de Wahl, in his youth an inspired first lover and hero, and still an able actor although his mannerism through the years has become too emphasized. The theatre possesses in Signe Kolthoff a fiery tragedienne; in Personne, who at the age of 72 is perhaps more irresistible than ever, a master of the classic comedy such as few countries can boast—in fact his Molière productions would be worthy of the Comedie Française; in Winnerstrand it has a charming young actor of a marked individuality for light comedy, and in Ivar Nilsson an able and forceful actor within a limited field. With this cast and at least one real stage director, Gustaf Linden, the theatre can no doubt with safety face the future. The first great production of the Svennberg regime took place last spring and was Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

Albert Ranft has for more than a quarter of a century been theatre director in Stockholm and at one time managed as many as six different theatres; at present he conducts four, of which *Svenska teatern* is the most important, and on this stage



IVAN HEDQUIST AS SHYLOCK

some of the most interesting productions have been seen during the past years. At one time this was undoubtedly the foremost theatre in Sweden, but it has suffered under the difficult conditions of the last few years; besides, Ranft has not followed a definite literary plan in the choice of his repertoire, but has chiefly been bent upon obtaining as great a success as possible, by presenting either Swedish plays or the most popular foreign plays, interchanged with a few classic pieces; like almost all other Swedish theatre managers he has at times been unduly severe to Swedish writers. Director Ranft himself is an excellent actor of farce, an ingenious stage director, and a virile personality who in spite of his faults has made a mark in the history of the Swedish drama. It must, however, be admitted that he tries more to satisfy the public's taste than to raise the standard of the stage. At *Svenska teatern* he possesses in Gunnar Klintberg an able and highly cultivated stage manager, but with rather old-fashioned ideals; in Pauline Brunius he has the most brilliant Swedish comedienne, and in Gösta Ekman an excellent lover who, not satisfied with cheap victories, works energetically towards artistic development. That he is a very promising actor is evident when one considers that



PAULINE BRUNIUS

aside from his own special parts he plays two so widely different rôles as the vanished husband in the American farce *The Green Elevator* and old King Fredrik II in a German historic comedy entitled *The King's Dancer* (Barberina Campanini). A young tragedienne of unusually inspiring personality, Tora Teje, unfortunately has left the theatre after a disagreement with the management; she gave one of her best performances in another American play *Rita Cavallina*.

What is missing in the theatres of Stockholm is an unswerving purpose on the part of the leaders. The plays produced are generally popular foreign plays offered by the agencies, and whether or not they are liable to interest the Swedish public is rarely con-

sidered. Now and then the theatre directors for the sake of appearances include a classic play in their program, or a Swedish play; but the latter is required to be of a much higher standard than the foreign works if the theatre director, and later the critic, shall give their approval. Shakespeare is played occasionally and when carefully staged and well acted, the result is far from discouraging. One of the greatest successes of the *Dramatiska teatern* from an artistic as well as a financial point of view, was obtained during the Hedberg regime in *Hamlet* with De Wahl in the title role.

This purposeless choice of repertoire has not resulted in the development of a specifically Swedish dramatic art. The Swedish stage displays at the same time naturalism, classicism, symbolism, and romanticism, and this may be said to be true of every performance and of almost every actor and actress. Strindberg, our only important dramatist, is played only on very rare occasions, and no attempt to give his works an individually colored interpretation and staging, and thus create a Swedish Strindberg style, has been ventured upon by our theatre directors. An endeavor was made in this direction by the *Svenska teatern* where Strindberg's *Dance of Death* (*Dödsdansen*) was performed with Fru Brunius and Svennberg in the main parts; the result was excellent, but it has not been followed by other experiments. Last fall the *Dramatiska teatern* produced Strindberg's *A Vision* (*Ett Drömspel*) staged by Herr Reinhardt, the German instructor. From an artistic point of view, the outcome of this experiment—letting a German stage manager instruct Swedish actors and actresses in playing one of their own national dramas—was very unsatisfactory, but the attitude of the public clearly showed that it is not they who lacked interest.

In general, the past season has brought forth very little of significance. The most remarkable feature is that two Swedish plays were produced, a serious study of Swedish folk-life entitled *Swedish People* (*Svenskt Folk*) by a young debutant, Ivar Thor Thunberg, and *Royal Suedois*, by the author and critic, Ejnar Smith. The former is a promising but imperfect picture of life, clearly showing the influence of Strindberg; the latter, a romantic, historic play, pleasing and merry, of the type which the great public love and which even the more fastidious has no right to criticize.

Iceland's Younger Choir

By JOHN G. HOLME

Iceland is having a renaissance of letters. It was to be expected that the great changes for the better in the political and economic affairs of the people would be reflected soon in such an intimate phase of their lives as their culture. For even in this twenty-second year of the twentieth century, Iceland's first concern is centered on her literary crop, not on the record of the trawlers or the sheep ranchers. This does not mean that the trawlers, which sweep the gold mines by which the island is surrounded, nor the woolly flocks which range over the mountains of the country, are neglected. Not at all. The Icelanders are ambidextrous culturally. It is nothing rare to find in Iceland a poet who is also a successful farmer, lawyer, or surgeon. The chief statistician of the island has made quite a reputation as a dramatist. Also he writes very graceful verse. It is a matter of necessity with the Icelandic writer to earn his living in some other occupation. His literary creative work is mostly for pleasure, or the poetic impulse drives him to write. The quality of Icelandic lyrics, especially, show that they are the spontaneous outburst of real poetic gift.

The renaissance has been gradual. One might say it began some twenty-five years ago with Thorstein Erlingsson and Gudmundur Frithjónsson and a few others. These and some of their followers displayed a definite tendency toward breaking away from old traditions in form and in subject matter. The romanticism of the last century was elbowed aside, none too gently. There was a marked advent toward realism, and in a way toward a cruder form of expression. It is difficult to be exact in dealing with this change, for it would be easy to point out that few poets have possessed a purer lyrical gift than Erlingsson, but he hitched his muse to heavier and perhaps more utilitarian freight than had many of his predecessors. To say that these two men launched a new literary movement might also be open to dispute, but it is safe to say that they produced at least a "new accent."

The national note in Icelandic literature has always been strong, especially during the past hundred years, and it is needless to repeat here how clear and powerful it was during the Golden Age which brought forth the old sagas, but I believe that during the past quarter of a century this note has developed a new vigor and clarity of tone and a distinct individuality. I am of the belief it is growing finer in timbre year by year. The youngest poets, David Stefánsson, just out of college and still under thirty, Stefán frá Hvítadal, who has hardly reached middle age, and the two women poets, Mme. Thóroddsen, and "Hulda" (Unnur Benediktsdóttir) who have revived the fascinating old *thulur*, are all so typically Icelandic in spirit and expression

that to me they seem almost pagan. And what could be more Icelandic than a pagan Iclander?

There is in the verse of these younger poets no fulsome glorification of their beloved "Mountain Lady" or her remarkably gifted brood. They are no idle chauvinists. But there are more convincing ways of showing filial affection than by talking about it; and giving the old "Mountain Lady" an occasional affectionate pat on the cheek may be more eloquent than a beautiful sonnet or a whole ballad. The distinction of the younger chorus lies, I think, in this; that its members have bathed in the glory of the light of those fires which burn eternally, somewhere, within the bleak hills and cliffs of old Iceland and are so devoutly attended by Iceland's *vaettir*—that invisible host of pagan patron saints which has always guarded this land of frost and fire. From every line, it seems, of these younger poets, you catch glimpses of a green-clad woman or a slender lad in a tight jersey, or perhaps the menacing form of a real troll. These are Iceland's eternal guardians and the particular friends of children, artists, and poets. Every mountain, hillock, lake, cascade, or brook has a family of these delightful folk.

In other words, by delving into Iceland's innumerable legends, by steeping themselves in the rich folk-lore—the poetry of the race itself—I believe the younger poets have made a closer approach to the soul of the little saga land than most of their predecessors in letters. The poets are not alone doing this. Einar Jónsson, the sculptor, finds his most inspiring themes in legends, as witness his striking figure of the night troll with his maiden captive, showing the beast caught by the first rays of the rising sun and impotently threatening the light with a monstrous fist as he is turned into stone, while the maiden exultantly greets her deliverer, the light, with outstretched arms. No less significant than this tendency to draw on the race poetry for their themes is the new form in which these writers and artists clothe their ideas. It is the heroic gesture which one sees in forms of versification, in single phrases, in the rough outline of Jónsson's sculpture, and in the bold design of craftsmen in silver, gold, and wood. This heroic gesture has never been absent from Icelandic literature, but it seems to be becoming more pronounced and more evenly prevalent. It is particularly suited to the spiritual descendants of the rare old monks and lay scholars who penned the sagas. It really becomes Iceland. There is in it a noble frankness, a clean scorn for affectation, and a fine un-mindfulness for petty detail and the patient polishing process of the lapidary.

And so Erlingsson called his first volume of verse *Thirnir*, that is "Thistles." His thistles were beautiful, but they did sting. David Stefánsson's first book of verse is called *Svartar Fjathrir*, "Black Feathers," and one of his most striking lyrics is addressed to his old

pal, "Krummi," the Icelanders' pet name for the raven. Stefánsson finds "Krummi old and black, but my friend," and woe to those who despise his raucous song, "for hearts that worship the Sun may beat within breasts tented with black feathers." Would David Stefánsson chant of nightingales or skylarks? Hardly! He knows his own, and "Krummi," black and old with his voice "which never reaches a tone of beauty, although it owns no other desire than to sing and fly as the swans sing of the sun and the sky." "Abba-labba-la" is not a conventional world Lorelei, but an Icelandic Lorelei. She has no golden locks to comb with a comb of gold. She is "dark of cheek and brow" and she would not think of turning herself into a fairy of light. She is a "vamp" who boasts of her wickedness. She is always dark and dangerous, and she lures her victims, nevertheless.

I am inclined to think that the revival of the *thulur*—I know no other term to apply to these old nursery rhymes—by Mme. Thoroddsen and "Hulda" has done more for the new nationalistic movement than most critics of modern Icelandic literature realize. For hundreds of years every Icelandic child has been brought up on *thulur*, whose quaint, lilting, skipping, irregular meter appeals irresistibly to the childish mind. I have never found any equivalent to this form of versification in any other literature, and I know very little of its origin. Sophus Bugge, the Norwegian scholar, and the late Dr. Gudbrandur Vigfusson of Oxford were inclined to believe that Iceland owed its *thulur* to the Western Isles, that is, the Orkneys, and therefore to Scotland or Ireland. Dr. Halldór Hermansson of Cornell University, perhaps the most sound and thorough of the modern students of Icelandic literature and language, disagrees with this view. He thinks they "are products of the literary activity of the Icelanders in the twelfth century and perhaps to some extent of the two following centuries."

The *thulur* known to all Icelandic children are purely nursery rhymes, somewhat akin to Mother Goose. The new *thulur* are fairy tales for young and old and depend somewhat for their popularity on the form in which they are written, but most of them stand on their own merits, and are singularly appealing and lovely. I find in the imagery of many of these poems remarkably close relationship to Yeats and Synge and the new Irish school. I therefore tried to find out whether Mme. Thoroddsen or "Hulda" read English. I have been told that neither has any knowledge whatever of English and that they could hardly have come under any influence emanating from the new Irish school.

Another significant tendency in the new Icelandic literature is that of ignoring or at least withstanding the temptations the language offers for alliteration and intricate verse form. One almost has to know the tongue to realize what this means. I doubt that any other

language is so peculiarly well adapted to poetic expression as Icelandic. It is remarkably euphonious, highly inflected, and consequently most pliable. You can bend each word half a dozen ways to make it fit into strange and ingenious verse patterns. But playing with alliteration and intricate verse forms does not make poetry, and Icelandic verse has been weakened by too high finish. The younger poets are masters of their craft, but they do not display any of the tiresome parlor tricks which have spoiled so much of Icelandic poetry. When I say this I am touching on the faults of the older school. I have no room to dwell on its great merits. The REVIEW has received some translations from the recently published book of poems by Kristian N. Julius, the North Dakota farmer, who writes under the initials, "K.N.," and whose bright genius has but recently received the recognition it deserves. "K.N." is a wit, a caustic philosopher, finely seasoned. At his best he reminds me of Heine. He has a delightfully swift and light touch, and while he has written much that will soon be forgotten, many of his verses will outlive the more ambitious outpourings of his contemporaries. He leans perhaps too much toward celebrating his jousts with Bacchus, but he is never coarse and never offensive and nearly always amusing. Of late he has been engaged heroically in breaking his good lances against prohibition windmills. He is now an old man, and his whole life has been sacrificed in hard manual labor. He is Iceland's Bobby Burns.

Iceland to-day has a population of probably a little more than ninety thousand. It can boast at least half a dozen poets, who if they wrote in English as well as they write in Icelandic, would be figures of distinction in the English speaking world of letters. The real measure of Jóhann Sigurjónsson's tragedy, *Eyvind of the Hills*, has yet to be taken. When the play was presented in New York city, it was described by one critic as "a minor European masterpiece." I am inclined to believe it will some day be acknowledged as a major masterpiece. Einar Jónsson's sculpture has received wide acclaim, and he is still a young man.

In the United States and Canada there must be between thirty and forty thousand persons of Icelandic birth and descent. They are successful farmers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, teachers, etc., but thus far they have not picked up in the Western World the tools of their ancestors. They have not begun to create. Was the gift lost in the process of transplantation, or has not the second generation caught the genius of the English language? I believe there are to-day some tow-headed youngsters, whose grandparents emigrated from the saga island, running around on Saskatchewan or Minnesota farms, who inside of fifteen or twenty years will be piping some interesting lays in the language of this land.

A Group of Icelandic Lays

Translated by SKULI JOHNSON

DELIRIUM

From "Black Feathers" by DAVID STEFANSSON

*Ha, ha—now will I slumber,—
Like death is the night;
Soon shall I meet in Dreamland
My dear queen to-night*

*Then will I give to deck her
An ice crown, I ween;
And so shall she dance as
It best fits a queen.*

*And I will give to hide her
A veil 'round her frame,
So none shall perceive that
I wrought it foul shame.*

*And I will give her hell shoes
Of hot iron on,
And bind 'round her white throat
A thorn branch all wan.*

*And I will on her breast smear
A blood cross I wis,
Then kiss her in Christ's name
Iscaiot's kiss.*

*Then shall we dance and dancing
Drink venom-mixed wine,
I king of the demons,
And she—queen of mine.*

FAIRY HILL

From "Black Feathers" by DAVID STEFANSSON

*Though ice close the ancient pathways
And snows the old shelters fill,
The sleet and the snowfall can never
Envelop Fairy Hill.*

*Above it drifts never gather,
Though frostbound the whole land lies,*

*For within it blazes forever
A fire that melts the ice.*

*There have I a haven of refuge
From lowering storm clouds ill,
Though ice close the ancient pathways,
And snows the old shelters fill.*

THE ARROW AND THE SONG

By K.N.

*I shot once an arrow up into the air,
And whither it sped forth I had not a care;
But a rook that was perched on a lofty tree
Somt swift-soaring aeroplane deemed it to be.*

*And after the arrow I sent forth a lay
Quite slight, but direct through the air went its way;
And a rook that was perched on a refuse heap
His eyes on the swift-coursing song scarce could keep.*

*Both arrow and lay somewhat later I met;
My meeting with them I can never forget.
Lo, my song like a vagrant was wand'ring round,
My barb in the breast of a friend lodged I found.*

OUR NATIVE TONGUE

By K.N.

*Though our forefathers' language us dowers
With lyre tones and singing-birds' calls,
With the sounds that abide in fell-bowers,
With rhythms of the oceans and falls,
Still I deem that their English is sweeter,
More pleasing and charming—Note why:
In the range of our tongue did you meet e'er
A word that could signify "pie"?*

TWO WAYFARERS

By K.N.

*Upon the moon depend I,
For me he ne'er has failed;
To many men afflicted
His aid has most availed.
Amid the azure heavens
His saintly face I see;
I know he'll soon be full and
I know he'll wait for me.*

As Seen by Our Students

The Thrill of Rjukan

By INGVALD T. BRAATEN

I had a feeling that I was in for an adventure even on the morning of my departure from Kristiania. The Vestre Railway station seemed more full of life than usual and the train started on time. I was off for Rjukan, the wonder town of Norway.



INGVALD T. BRAATEN

The train sped on; it was an express. I sat looking out of the window on a beautiful day. A good four hours' ride and we changed trains. I heard two of my fellow-passengers talking and could not help listening. "Oh, it won't be long before the State takes it over—there's no doubt about that." The speaker was from Rjukan, and proud of it. I got the impression that the inhabitants of Rjukan were in a class by themselves.

We have changed trains. We have reached Notodden, and a powerful electric locomotive replaces our steam one. For we are now in Norsk Hydro territory, and the company builds its own railways. Is it my imagination—no, surely this is the fastest train in Norway. A short ride to Tinnsjö, where we get the boat that is to take us over the lake.

Once on the boat, all is ice as far as I can see, with a small patch of blue water at the left. Some men are standing near that blue patch and performing a peculiar up and down motion with their right arms. They are fishing. One man draws up, almost frantically, his line, and brings to view a struggling specimen. He takes it off the hook, kills it by throwing it hard on the ice, then casts the line again into the water, and continues his jerking motion.

The whistle blows, and I wonder how the boat is going to manage the ice. The engine starts, and we begin to move. Crash! A big chunk of ice splits like nothing at all. The boat ploughs on like a knife through the ice. It is a two hours' ride. The mountains are high and close on either side. Suddenly they open and reveal a stretch of dark blue water in which the mountains in the distance and on the sides are reflected. It seems to me that I have never seen anything



PHOTOGRAPHS OF RJUKAN IN WINTER TAKEN BY THE AUTHOR. ABOVE—LAKE TINNSJÖ COVERED WITH ICE-FLOES. BELOW—THE MOUNTAIN-SIDE WITH THE CONDUITS CARRYING WATER TO THE POWER STATION AND A GLIMPSE OF THE VALLEY

more beautiful. The boat draws over to the left and we round the fjord. A wonderful surprise! A long deep valley at the end of which I know Rjukan must lie stretches out before us, and the almost spent sun showers a golden welcome. The boat comes up to the dock, and we step off to take the train for the few remaining miles to Rjukan.

The enchanted city! I am in it! Norway has given me the thrill I never hoped to get. Who has not read about the mining towns in the Western States when the gold rush boom is at its height?—the gay but busy atmosphere of a town whose people are all happy, because they are hustlers; where money comes easily, and goes more easily; where the future is bright and there is plenty for every one. *They* dug gold out of the ground; here they take it from the air. Rjukan, the town we read about, is the "gold town" of Norway. Ten years ago an unknown and out-of-the-way corner in a land of many corners. Now a city which can thrill to the roots one who has seen the magnificent New York and the throbbing London! A city which the sun does not reach for five whole months in the year because of the high mountains on either side, but which shines nevertheless. It sparkles with thousands of electric lights, as far as the eye can see down the long valley—a beautiful valley, the like of which I have never seen. Wonderful!

One sound above all others, the hum of machinery—electrical machinery, turbine-generator units which magically transform a beautiful waterfall way up in the mountains into that marvelous fluid, electricity. The hum is prosperity, it enthuses you, you admire the men who laid the plans for this machine of industry. You go into a moving picture theatre and are soon looking down Wall Street, New York—another and different kind of thrill. You come out again, and there is still the hum, the long row of twinkling lights, the high, dark mountains. You walk to your lodgings, the hum still follows you. "Does it ever stop?" you ask. "Yes, once each year for about two days." Day and night! You go to your room, but the hum goes with you, always, never ceasing. Just one moment's rest! Surely not beginning to tire of it? You have been here only a few hours; other people have lived here ten years. Ever the hum! You go to sleep with it in your ears and wake in the morning still in its bondage. But it is industry; it is bread for these thousands of people. We must get used to it.

Rjukan, the home of Norwegian saltpeter, the boom town of Norway, I am glad I saw you, felt you. You have given me a thrill I can never forget. Norway has satisfied.

Current Events

U. S. A.

¶ Intervention by the Government in the coal and railroad strikes is taken to mean that whatever settlement may finally be effected the administration looks further ahead with the view of preventing similar unfortunate occurrences to the business world. President Harding's stand leads to the belief that Government interference is something to be employed only as a final remedy when all other agencies for industrial peace have been exhausted. ¶ Little less than a sensation was created when, at the instance of the President, demand was made by the Custodian of Alien Property for the return to the Government of all the German patents sold by former Custodian Francis P. Garvan to the Chemical Foundation, of which Mr. Garvan himself is president. The charge is made that these patents are worth many millions of dollars while only a nominal sum figured in the sales price. Counter charges are made that political differences are at the bottom of the whole affair. ¶ Having declined some time ago to accept a fortune of almost \$1,000,000 to which he had fallen heir, Charles Garland turned the money over to a committee which is to administer the fund for the development of progressive ideas in America. The recipients of the money have incorporated as "The American Fund for Public Service." The contention of Mr. Garland is that since he has not himself earned the money he is not entitled to its use. ¶ The failure of the brokerage firm of Allan A. Ryan for an amount at first reported to be \$32,000,000, but later cut almost in half, showed that Mr. Ryan's "corner" in Stutz motor stock and his subsequent retirement from membership in the New York Stock Exchange after this stock had been struck off the board were features responsible for the financial collapse of one of the most picturesque figures in the metropolis. ¶ The chief aim of Augustus Thomas, the noted playwright, appointed executive chairman of the Producing Managers' Association, is declared to be the establishment of harmonious relations between the various theatrical interests. In labor troubles and labor issues between actors and managers Mr. Thomas expects to take a direct part. ¶ Drastic new regulations have been issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair covering the entrance of alcoholic beverages into the United States. Imports of wines and liquors are banned until supplies now in the country for non-beverage uses are insufficient to meet the demand. In approaching Great Britain to secure co-operation in the suppression of rum smuggling off the Atlantic coast the Government is following recognized international practice. ¶ The famous Moscow Art Theatre may come to New York in the fall as a result of negotiations between Morris Gest and the Moscow organization.

Denmark

¶ The supplementary appropriations for the fiscal year 1921-22 occupied the Folketing during several long and occasionally heated debates in the early part of June after the Whitsun recess. The interesting feature of the discussion was the report by the premier, who himself holds the portfolio of minister of finance. While the report for the fiscal year that is just past contained some dark pages, all signs pointed to a brighter outlook for the period which is just begun. ¶ Premier Neergaard reminded the house that the deficit allowed for on the budget of 1921-22 was 124,000,000 kroner against that of 194,000,000 kroner in the preceding year, but he was obliged to admit that the actual deficit would be larger than the estimated one and might be as much as 150,000,000 kroner. This regrettable state of affairs was occasioned chiefly by the failure of estimated income. Notably the State monopolies, railroads and post and telegraph departments, showed a deficit of 70,000,000 kroner—almost as large as that of the preceding year, which was 75,000,000 kroner. When it was taken into account, however, that the deficit was greatly increased by the writing off of 16,000,000 kroner for depreciation in value, especially of the government coal supply, the difference between this year and the last was considerably more favorable. ¶ On the side of expenditures should be taken into account the extraordinary expenses in connection with the adjustment of affairs in Slesvig, amounting to 15,000,000 kroner. Other heavy expenditures were 54,000,000 kroner for the relief of unemployment and 34,000,000 kroner for housing relief and similar activities. As for the fiscal year 1922-23, the premier said that it was too early to commit the government to any definite statement, but the outlook was on the whole brighter. A series of economy measures had been determined upon after thorough reports from investigating commissions, and it was hoped that these would result in a saving of 38,000,000 kroner. To this must be added a reduction aggregating 16,000,000 kroner in the extra compensation to meet the high cost of living which had been given government employees, and further reductions in the expenditures for unemployment relief, both direct and in the form of public works. ¶ There were no accounts available except for the month of April, but this showed a reduction in expenditures of 11 and a half million kroner as against last year, with an increase in income amounting to 5 and three fourths million kroner, in other words a total gain of over 17 million kroner for the month. As for the amount of money in the treasury, it amounted in April to 77,000,000 kroner as against 28,500,000 for the corresponding month last year. This statement effectually silenced all rumors that the State would find it necessary to take up another loan. ¶ The new Church Law has now been passed by the Rigsdag.

Norway

¶ A bill has been submitted to the Storting empowering the government to take the necessary measures for supporting the Norwegian mining companies at Spitsbergen so that the mines shall not have to be sold to foreigners. The criticism has been made from Socialist quarters that the Norwegian labor laws are not being enforced on the islands. In reply Foreign Minister Mowinckel stated that the Storting had no legal right to enforce these laws so long as the question of Norway's sovereignty is still hanging fire. The Norwegian proposal to apply Norwegian labor laws at Spitsbergen has met with opposition from some of the powers who have mining interests on the islands.

¶ The visit of the new English Shakespeare company to Christiania, June 21 to 23, was a great success. Three performances were given: *Much Ado about Nothing*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, and *Twelfth Night*. At all three every seat in the big National Theatre was taken. The king and queen were in the royal box each night. Premier Blehr and Foreign Minister Mowinckel were also among the spectators. The press criticism, with one exception, was very favorable, Miss Dorothy Green and Mr. Baliol Holloway being especially praised.

¶ King Haakon has just returned from a trip of northern Norway. On June 25 he opened the new traffic road in Vesteraalen, Risöysund. The king's ship *Finmarken* was accompanied on its voyage through the sound by about one hundred and fifty ships. The work of making Risöysund navigable to big steamers has taken many years, and its completion is an event of the greatest importance to the northern fishing district with its rapidly developing commerce. The king spent three weeks on this official visit to northern Norway and went as far as to Vadsö. Everywhere he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the farmers and fishermen often going long distances to greet him.

¶ The eagerly awaited appointment of the new bishops in Oslo (Christiania) and Hamar bishoprics took place at last on July 14, after several months of heated discussion in the press. At the episcopal elections some months ago, Rev. Johan Lunde for Oslo and Rev. Mikkel Bjønnes Jacobsen for Hamar received the greatest number of votes, but inasmuch as both these candidates are known to be pronounced conservative theologians, their appointment was strongly opposed by the liberal group of the church, which put forward Dean Jens Gleditsch and Rev. Erling Grönland as candidates. The government, however, was guided in its appointment by the results of the poll, and Lunde and Jacobsen were appointed. ¶ The government proposal for a reform of the foreign service has been carried by the Storting with a big majority. The law creates the position of *uten-riksraad* or general secretary to the foreign department. To this post J. Esmarch, counsellor to the legation in Berlin, has been appointed.

Sweden

¶ The first application of the new referendum law was scheduled for August 27, when the question of prohibition was to be laid before the people. The popular vote will not be decisive; final action will have to be taken by the government and Riksdag, but if the sentiment should be found to be strong for prohibition, they will no doubt feel bound to be guided by it. Agitation for prohibition has been carried on with great zeal during the summer. Among the speakers have been several emissaries from the United States, and one of these, a clergyman by the name of Stark, has attracted unfavorable attention to himself by misusing the hospitality of the Swedish churches to hurl invectives at those who differed with him—a procedure which did not appear to the Swedes to be especially Christian. In many places, however, he was refused permission to speak in the State churches, and there is a strong feeling among many people that the churches should not be used as forums for political agitation by any party. The fight against prohibition has been led by the newly organized National Society for Temperance without prohibition, the moving spirit of which is the well known professor of medicine, C. G. Santeson, who has for years been a strong apostle for temperance, but who does not believe in the blessings of absolute prohibition. The result of the plebiscite will not be known before some time in September. ¶ During the spring, work was resumed in a number of Swedish industries, and by the middle of the summer the situation was so much better that it seemed as though the organized aid of the State and the municipalities to the unemployed could be wholly discontinued. The number who took advantage of the aid had sunk from 65,000 in the winter to 7,200 at the beginning of June. Among women there was practically no unemployment, and moreover the opportunities for work are always greater during the summer. There was a positive dearth of women field workers. The two groups of industries that have had the greatest difficulty in getting back to normal are the iron industries and the building trades. A contributing cause to the improvement in the situation is the fact that the government has placed large orders of material for the transportation service, the pilot service, and other public utilities. ¶ In a place outside of Stockholm known as Smedslätten, where a colony of homes for government employees is under construction, there has been unearthed a grave supposed to be three thousand years old and containing some very interesting antiquities, among them a so-called river-mill of red sandstone. The articles are being examined by experts. ¶ The report of the auditors of the Fuel Commission formed during the war shows a deficit of 118,000,000 kronor. More than a hundred million of this sum is in the department of wood trade. On the other hand the war risk insurance office shows a gain of 6,000,000 kronor.

Books

Egholm and His God. By Johannes Buchholtz. Translated from the Danish by W. W. Worster. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

The importation of Scandinavian literature, creative and otherwise, has apparently become an established custom with us. We have passed quite beyond the stage of *de store* and are reaching out for the works of the unacclaimed. Johannes Buchholtz belongs to the latter class. He celebrated his fortieth birthday on Washington's birthday, 1922. He was born in Odense, famed forever through its connections with H. C. Andersen. He is the son of a dentist and for nearly a quarter of a century has been an employé of the Danish State railroad. *Egholms Gud* (1915) was his first work, though he has written five since then and received the Holger Drachman legacy in 1917.

The London *Times* says of *Egholm and His God* that "it seems curiously detached from reality." This writer feels that it is the very heart of reality; that it depicts people such as are found not merely on the trains and around the stations and in the dentists' chairs of Denmark, but in the common walks of life everywhere. And when Egholm joined the religious freaks of Copenhagen he was doing a thing he could have done with equal ease in any state of the Union.

The one criticism that has been made of such Scandinavian fiction as we have brought into this country is that it lacks humor; that it is unrelieved by touches of homespun fun; that it is without its bright spots where the author lays aside his sombre ethics and jests at the passing show. This criticism is out of place in connection with Buchholtz. Buchholtz knows people; he knows what happens when father takes it into his head "to get religion" unmindful of the fact that the larder is empty, his daughter tricky, his son imbecile, or at least uncommonly slow, and the cradle is about to be hauled down from the attic.

These are the conditions that confront Egholm when, after having had a measure of success as a photographer, he loses his luck and bends his energy to the making of a turbine that will reverse—an invention which is to list him among the millionaires. Of course it fails to run, whereupon he burns the thing by way of heaping coals of fire

on God's head—the figure and the words are his own—feeling that God's jealousy of his greatness was imminent if not already existent. This is delightfully humorous, and the manner in which Buchholtz has told his story is diverting throughout.

There is just one word to be said about Mr. Worster's translation, for it applies to all the works he has thus far done into English. He translates: "Wherever did you get it?" That may be British English, but in this country we are much more familiar with "Where in the world did you get it?" Also, he translates here, as always: "Hedvig made as if to obey." You can see the original Danish sticking out through that like a bone in a bad fracture. The more idiomatic rendering, or even renderings, will occur to any one, and Mr. Worster should adopt them, for he seems to have become the official translator for the Northern authors.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

Arthur Ruhl in *New Masters of the Baltic*, published by E. P. Dutton, deals with the new republics Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania which broke away from Russia as a consequence of the World War and the Russian Revolution. Mr. Ruhl, in the chapters dealing with Finland, makes a sincere attempt to understand the struggle between Reds and Whites, which has been too much looked at through partisan eyes. He regards Finland as a completely Western nation and her emancipation from the Russian rule as inevitable. To an American the most encouraging part of the book is the account of the charity without stint or measure which our country gave Finland in her awful plight when the conquered and the conquerors alike were dying for lack of food.

An occasional whisper reaches us that the Review is a bit high brow, but the editor feels assured that none of this criticism emanates from North Dakota. That would seem quite out of character from a State whose farmers not only produce exceptional original verse in *maal*, but also after the day's labor, quite undaunted by crop failure, drought and hail, sit down and find recreation and solace in translating the Rubaiyat into Danish poetry. A new spirited translation of Omar's quatrains has been made by J. C. Hedstrup, a young Danish farmer and may be ordered from him or from the publisher, *The Bowbells Tribune*, Bowbells, North Dakota.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation

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ACTIVITIES OF FELLOWS

A touring party across the continent by a group of men and women Fellows of the Foundation has for some time been on the tapis. Like other great plans, it dwindled little by little, until only two intrepid explorers remained to start out from New York in the middle of August with San Francisco as the journey's end. They are Johan Larsen, Fellow from Denmark, who is studying the organization of college athletics at Columbia University, and Nils W. Horstadius, Fellow from Sweden, who is studying business efficiency at Dartmouth College. They intend to go directly to Chicago and then deflect first to the south and later to the north so as to include the great natural beauties of the country, Yellowstone park, the Grand Canyon, and the Yosemite. In addition to this they mean to visit the Scandinavian settlements in the Middle West. Their automobile carries a large quantity of the literature put out by the Foundation, and they mean to go from one settlement to another preaching the gospel of the REVIEW and the other publications of the Foundation. We bespeak for them a friendly reception and ask those who are already readers of the REVIEW to point the way to neighbors who have not yet entered the circle.

Dr. Martin L. Reymert, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, 1916-17, is the editor of a new scientific quarterly to be published in Norway but in the English language and to contain original contributions by research workers of the Scandinavian countries in the fields of philosophy, psychology,

and pedagogy. The magazine will be handled by Macmillan for America.

The Jamestown Chapter gave a dinner, on the evening of July 18, to one of our returning Fellows, Rev. Gustave Carlsen, who has been studying divinity at Uppsala during the last academic year. Mr. Carlson's old home is in Jamestown, and his friends took this opportunity of honoring him at the same time as they kept alive the local interest in the work of the Foundation. After a talk on Sweden by the guest of honor, a lively discussion followed, and it was suggested that the Foundation might help to arrange for lecturers on Scandinavian topics at the Chautauqua Institute which is the pride of Jamestown—an excellent idea!

Baron Sten de Geer, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Chicago Athletic Club by Mr. C. S. Peterson in the name of the Foundation. Baron de Geer is the son of the famous geologist, Professor Gerhard de Geer, and is himself instructor in economic geography. He is here to study industrial settlements and the relation of population to industrial zones. At present he is lecturing at the summer school of the University of Chicago. Among the guests at the luncheon were representatives of the Scandinavian groups in the city, besides Dean Harlan K. Barrows of Chicago University.

THE REVIEW

The Spring Literary Number of the Review contained an article on "Strindberg's Personality" by our Swedish literary corre-

spondent, Johan Mortensen, which has been described by several Swedish-American newspapers as containing a clearer and deeper analysis of Strindberg's contradictory and many-sided character than any book which had come to the reviewer's attention. Dr. Mortensen's survey of this year's output of books in Sweden will appear in the fall Book Number.

Another tribute to the Spring Literary Number, which we were especially pleased to note, was the reprinting of Matthias Jochumson's hymn "Providence" in a place of honor on the Current Poetry page of the *Literary Digest* which says of it that there is about it "a largeness of sea and air spaces" and "the mystery of a mysterious land." The poem was translated from the Icelandic by Jakobina Johnson.

THE NEW YORK CHAPTER

The absence of some of our contributing editors has prevented a fuller mention of several very pleasant affairs arranged by members of the New York Chapter. On May 25, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cronmeyer gave a farewell reception for the students of the Foundation in their Brooklyn home. About one hundred guests were present. Mr. Esk Möller spoke on behalf of the Foundation, particularly dwelling on the activities of the local chapter, and was toastmaster for the Fellows who spoke, each in behalf of one student group, Miss Stael von Holstein for the Swedes, Mr. Ingholt for the Danes, and Mr. Hansteen for the Norwegians. After supper there was dancing. . . . A pleasantly informal affair was the garden party given May 28 by Mr. and Mrs. Frode C. W. Rambusch at their Long Island summer home, Allhall. Lunch was served in the big hall which gives its name to the place; in the afternoon the guests strolled in the woods picking wild flowers, and in the evening they gathered around a big bonfire. A rune stone with the inscription from the Hávamál, "It is better to possess wisdom than silver," which Mr. Rambusch has raised in the garden, reminded the guests of the purpose that brought our students across the ocean. The thanks of the Foundation to the host and hostess were expressed by Consul-General Bech. For the students spoke Mr. Friis of Denmark, Miss Mohr of Norway, and Mr. Molin of Sweden. . . . A midsummer party was given by the chapter at Montvale, New Jersey, where Mr. and Mrs. John M. Larsen

had kindly put their country home, Berkeley Hall, at the disposal of the committee. About three hundred members and friends were present and enjoyed the games and sports in the beautiful garden.

HOSPITALITY TO VISITORS ABROAD

Dr. Frederick Lynch, former president of the Board of Trustees, lectured in Christiania in the early part of May on international good will as promoted by the churches and on peace. He was the guest of honor at a lunch given by the American minister, Mr. Lauritz S. Swenson, and at a dinner arranged by a committee of clergymen of Christiania under the chairmanship of Dean Gleditsch, whose Christmas greeting in our last Yule number will be remembered. The following day Dr. Lynch was received in audience by His Majesty King Haakon.

THE CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

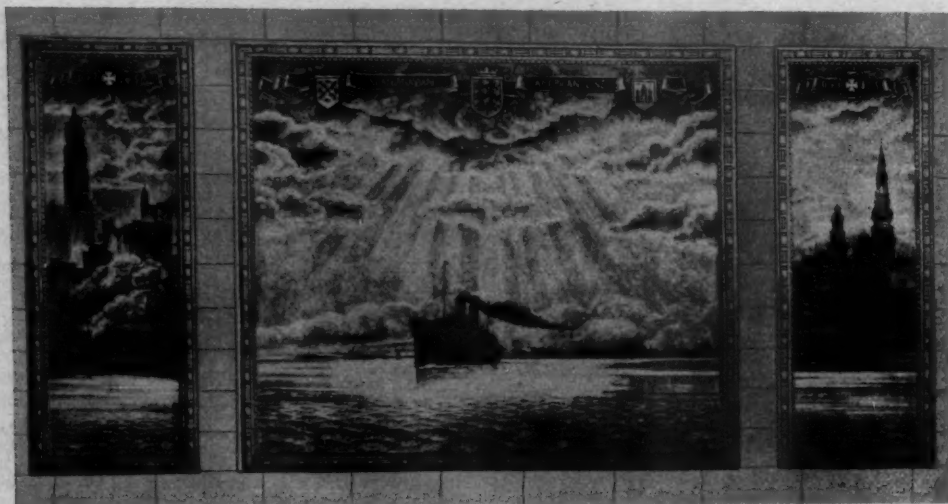
The first annual meeting of the Chapter was held on April sixth at the Engineers' Club of San Francisco. The following officers were elected: president, E. H. Frisell; secretary, O. A. Nelson; board of directors, Professor A. O. Leuschner, C. Henry Smith, C. J. Rhodin, Yvonne E. Winslow, Torsten Peterson, James Madison, Dr. Cora Sutton Castle. After the election, speeches were made by Professor Leuschner, the Scandinavian Consuls and Mr. Iver Herlitz, one of the Foundation's Fellows from Sweden, studying electric and water power plants in the United States.

THE "EDDA" MAGAZINE FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Two hundred volumes of the Literature Journal *Edda*, 1914, have been donated to American institutions by the editor Professor Gerhard Gran of the University of Christiania. Copies of this publication may be had free of charge as long as the supply lasts by addressing Dr. P. H. Pearson of the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

HONOR FOR DR. LEACH

The Consul General of Norway in New York has announced that King Haakon of Norway has conferred upon Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, former Secretary of the Foundation, Knighthood of the first class of the Order of St. Olaf.



WALL PAINTING IN SCANDINAVIAN LINE OFFICE

Northern Lights

SWEDEN LIGHTING VIRGINIA

Few people visit Washington without making a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. If they go by motor and at night they will see the flash of the light-houses along the road at each dangerous turn after they cross the Virginia line. These light-houses, invented by Gustaf Dalén of Sweden, and manufactured by the American Gas Accumulator Company, have lately been installed on the main highways of Virginia. The Panama Canal also uses the Dalén lights.

DR. KROGH TO AMERICA

Professor August Krogh, of Denmark, winner of the Nobel prize for medicine in 1920, has been invited to deliver a series of lectures at Yale University. He will leave Denmark in September and will first lecture at Yale, then at Columbia and Johns Hopkins. He intends to return to Denmark before Christmas.

MURAL DECORATION

The Rambusch Decorating Company has recently executed an interesting mural painting in the Cabin department of the new office building erected by the Scandinavian-American Steamship Line in Whitehall Street, New York, and opened a year ago last February. The painting is done directly on the fresh mortar after the method used in some of the important decorations of the famous Copen-



PORTAL OF THE SEVEN STORY BUILDING OF THE SCANDINAVIAN LINE

hagen Town Hall. In its light, delicate tints it harmonizes with the room and forms an integral part of its setting. The decoration consists of three panels framed in glazed terra cotta. On one side is the jagged, impressive skyline that meets incoming boats in New York harbor. On the other is the tower of the lovely Kronborg Castle that juts out into the blue waters of the Sound and greets the voyager to Denmark. In the central panel we see in a burst of sunlight a steamer with the familiar red smoke-stacks plying between the New and the Old World. The coat-of-arms of Denmark and New York are used in a decorative frieze over the picture.

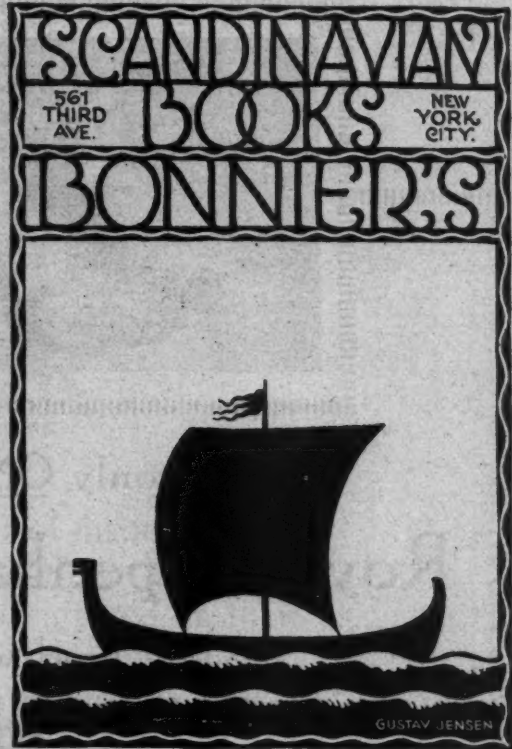
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TRADE NOTES

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS FOR SWEDEN

A parcel post convention concluded between the United States and Sweden, made effective June 1, increases the maximum weight limit of such shipments from 11 pounds to 22 pounds. It is also provided that the sender of a registered parcel is entitled, in case of loss, damage, or rifling, to an indemnity equal to the amount of the actual loss insured, not to exceed 50 francs for any one registered parcel.

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN NORWAY PULP TRADE

Both in the paper and pulp market there has been increased demand for Norwegian products. Efforts are being made to increase sales to oversea countries, especially in South America.

FINLAND AS A BUTTER EXPORT COUNTRY

The exports of butter from Finland during 1921 amounted to 14,253,000 pounds, as compared with 2,508,000 pounds in 1920. Great Britain provides the best market for Finnish butter. Exports of cheese are also increasing, the greater part of this article going to Germany.

RAW COTTON SUPPLY CONTINUES TO DECLINE

The visible supply of raw cotton continues to decline. Recent figures show a reduction in visible of 1,579,987 bales from 1921 and 710,431 bales from 1920. The American supply up to June 1 was 3,000,680 bales, compared with 4,532,667 bales in 1921 and 3,887,111 in 1920. The first Government report on crop conditions showed cotton as 69.6% of normal, as against 66% last year, 62.4% in 1920, and 74.6% the ten-year average.

SCANDINAVIA WATCHFUL OF U. S. TARIFF OUTLOOK

In view of the importance of the tariff issue to the European countries depending on exports of surplus products, the attitude of the United States with regard to the Fordney-McCumber bill, passed by the House of Representatives, is rousing apprehension in the Scandinavian countries. In the one item of butter alone Danish dairy interests are concerned about the heavy increase in duties which, in case the bill should pass, would greatly hamper large exports to America.

DANISH IMPORTS OF AMERICAN MOTOR CARS

Of the 7,283 passenger cars and trucks imported into Denmark in 1921, the United States furnished 5,600. American cars are on the whole most popular among the Danes, as witness further the success of the Ford car manufactured in the Copenhagen establishment of the Detroit manufacturer.

DIRECTOR GLÜCKSTADT ON EUROPEAN OUTLOOK

Returning from Genoa, where Director Emil Glückstadt was a member of important commissions appointed by the League of Nations to investigate Central European affairs, the head of Landmansbanken declared that the United States is bound to play an important part in the adjustment of the unsatisfactory situation in the war-ridden lands. Director Glückstadt stated that leading Americans like Frank Vanderlip and Ambassador Child had been unofficial observers to a good purpose.

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GÖTEBURG TERCENTENARY EXPOSITION IN 1923

In Sweden and wherever Swedish interests are kept alive the Jubilee Exposition to be held in Göteborg next year is focusing attention. A special feature is to be an exhibition of Swedish achievement away from home. General and local committees are being formed to arrange displays that will show Swedish progress. The board of directors of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in New York is endorsing the plan of the Swedish Travel Bureau for next summer so that it will coincide with the Göteborg Exposition.

WIDE DISCUSSION AS TO A LIVING WAGE

In the July *Index*, published by the New York Trust Company, there is an interesting article relative to the wide discussion of what constitutes a living wage. Most of the discussion, however, comments the writer, ignores the fact that there is no such thing as a determinable living wage which could, with reason or justice, be uniformly applied to all workers in a given class in all parts of the country.

SWEDEN OPENS NEW POWER STATION

The Swedish Government has just opened its fourth large hydro-electric power station at Motala. This station exploits the whole of the Motala River between the Lakes of Vättern and Boren, for a distance of 15 miles. It is principally intended to supply electric energy to the provinces of Östergötland, Närke and southern Södermanland.

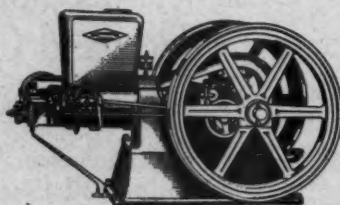
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SHIPPING NOTES

IMPROVEMENT IN SCANDINAVIAN SHIPPING

The amount of Danish shipping tied up for lack of cargo has been reduced in volume from 258,900 tons in January to 75,000 tons in May. At the beginning of this year 214,468 tons of Swedish shipping was reported idle, against 114,000 tons on April 1. The Norwegian merchant marine on May 1 had only 487,000 tons idle out of a total tonnage of 2,623,000 tons.

SVEA COMPANY'S INCREASED SERVICE

The Svea Company, which in normal times runs about 90 steamers in coast-wise, Baltic and North Sea trade, now has about 80 of its ships in full commission. The ore-shipping port, Narvik, the main outlet of the north Swedish iron ore, reports that its May figures beat all previous records, the total amounting to 600,000 tons. The Svea Company has this year extended the express steamer route so that these ships now run from Malmö, directly via Stockholm, to Sundsvall and Luleå, on the northern coast of Sweden.

AIR HARBOR FOR GÖTEBORG

In addition to what Göteborg has accomplished with the completion of its free port facilities, up-to-date provisions are being made for air travel. A corporation has been formed to build an air station and operate it in connection with the city authorities. Among those interested in the project are Oscar von Sydow, Governor of Göteborg and Bohus province, and Dan Broström, Sweden's most important shipowner.

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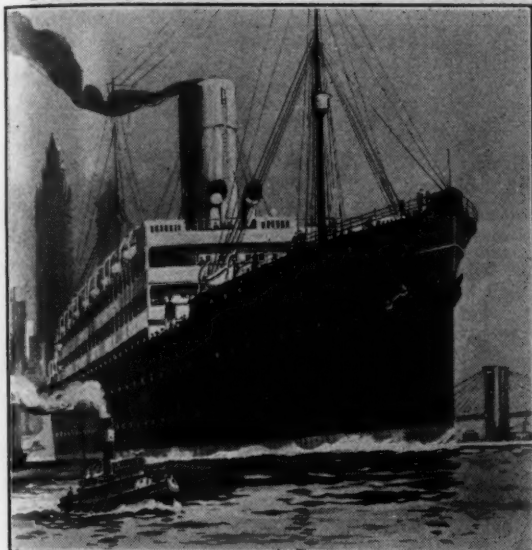
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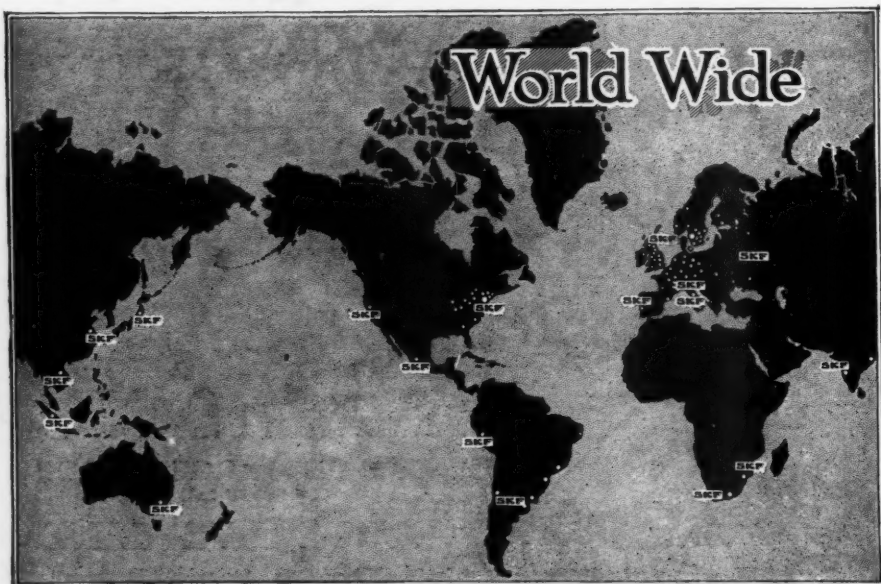


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